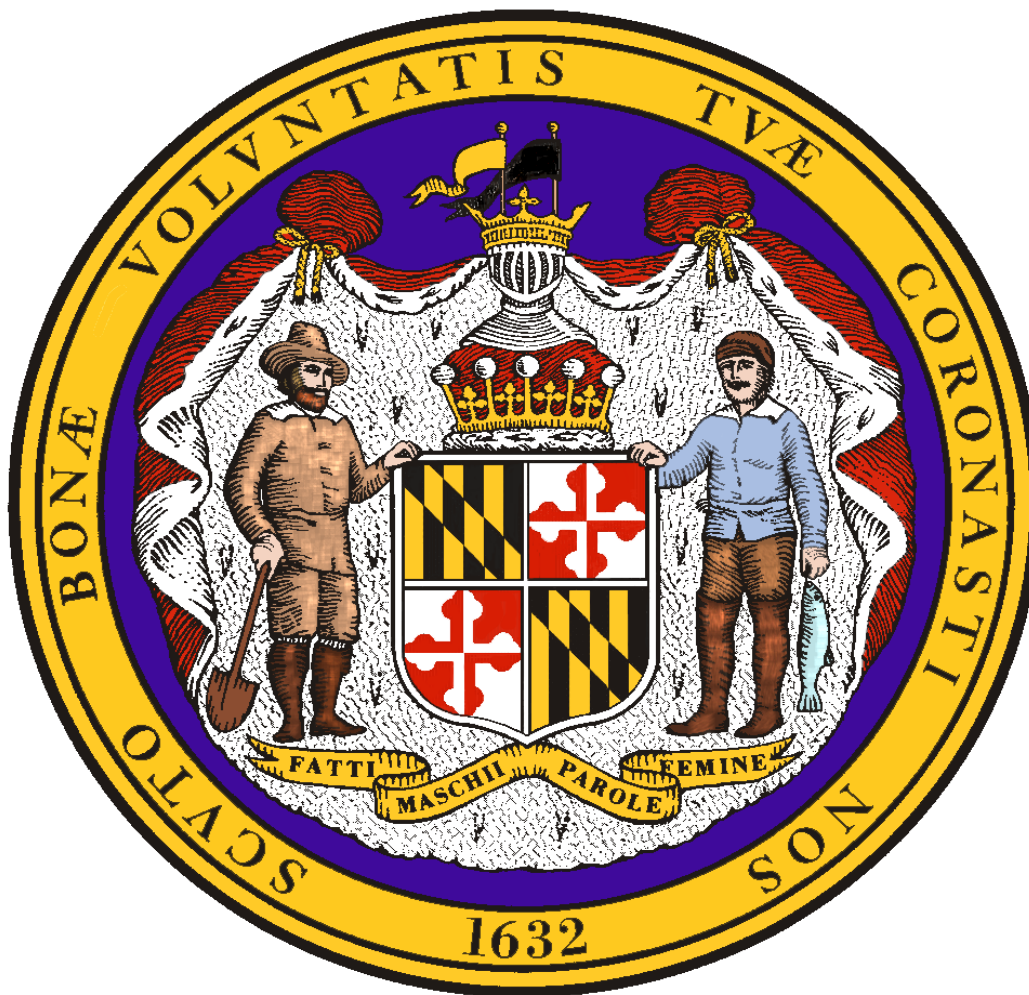


State of Maryland Occupational Safety and Health Compliance Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2011

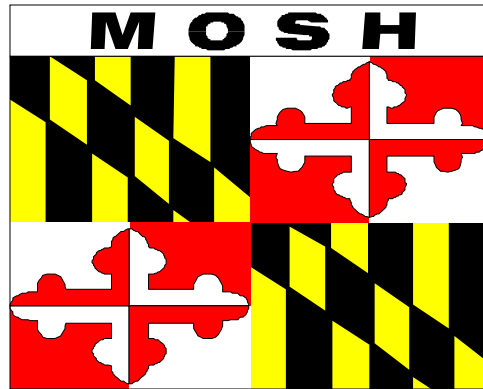
December 2011



Martin O'Malley, Governor
Alex Sanchez, Secretary
J. Ronald DeJuliis, Commissioner
Eric M. Uttenreither, Assistant Commissioner

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Section 1

Year in Review

Fiscal Year 2011 was a busy year for Maryland Occupational Safety and Health (MOSH). We continue to enjoy the success of restructuring the annual plan and strategic goals. By continuing to integrate the agency's annual goals into each employee's individual goals, we have everyone in the agency working towards them. This enabled the agency to work more efficiently at protecting the employees in the State of Maryland. During FY11 MOSH continued to focus on the annual and strategic plans as the primary driving tool of our day to day operations.

MOSH Enforcement and Outreach continued to focus their efforts in the high hazard industries in Maryland. In order to identify those employers that needed the most help, several local emphasis programs including fall hazards in construction, struck/crushed by hazards in construction, electrocution hazards in construction and general industry establishments that had high Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred/Total Recordable Cases (DART/TRC) numbers were continued. Compliance officers were able to complete over 960 inspections under one or more of our local emphasis programs. MOSH also participates in a number of national emphasis programs including: process safety management, silica, hexavalent chromium, lead, amputations, field sanitation, Severe Violators Enforcement Program (SVEP), combustible dust, and trenching. In FY11 compliance officers were able to complete an additional 117 inspections under one or more national emphasis programs. The program was able to complete and surpass most of its annual goals.

MOSH Compliance completed 1577 inspections and interventions in FY11 and identified and had abated over 6800 hazards (included in this number were 17 willful and 24 repeat serious). A total of over \$4 million in penalties was issued

New Regulations:

MOSH Instructions Adopted in FY11			
OSHA Directive	Topic	MOSH Instruction	Notes
	Accident Report Local Emphasis Program (LEP)	10-7	Applies in Maryland only
10-06 (CPL 02)	Site-Specific Targeting FFY 2011	10-8	
	Local Emphasis Program (LEP) Maryland High Hazard Industries	10-9	Applies in Maryland only
	Local Emphasis Program (LEP) Fall Hazards in Construction	10-10	Applies in Maryland only
	Local Emphasis Program (LEP) Electrocution Hazards in Construction	10-11	Applies in Maryland only
	Local Emphasis Program (LEP) Crushed-by/Struck-by Hazards in Construction	10-12	Applies in Maryland only
	Fall Protection for Residential Construction	10-13	Cancels MOSH Instruction 03-2
CPL 02-02-076	National Emphasis Program (NEP) Hexavalent Chromium	10-14	
STD 03-11-002	Compliance Guidelines for Residential Construction	11-1	
CPL 02-10-05	PSM Covered Chemical Facilities	11-2	
CPL 02-00-149	Enforcement Policies and Procedures for MOSH's Severe Violator Enforcement Program (SVEP)	11-3	

All of these are available online at: <http://www.dlhr.state.md.us/labor/instructions/>

MOSH works extremely hard to adopt OSHA directives in a timely manner, but with the recent large volume of complex directives with little or no input until the end of the process we are aware that sometimes the responses are late. However, there has not been a case where a directive was never adopted. There are procedures in place to ensure that all appropriate parties know their responsibilities when a new directive is issued and a committee meets about once each month to reconcile the list of new directives.

In early 2012 MOSH is finalizing adoption through state procedures, with minor changes, the following OSHA Directives:

- CPL 03 (11-01) NEP – Microwave Processing Plants
- CPL 02-00-050 – Enforcement Guidance for PPE in General Industry
- CPL 03-00-013 – NEP – Primary Metals Industry
- CPL 02-00-150 – April 2011 Revisions to FOM
- Standards Improvement Project Phase III
- CPL 02-00-151 – Subpart T – Commercial Diving Operations
- CPL 02-01-052 – Enforcement Procedures for Workplace Violence
- CPL 02-03-003 – Whistleblower Investigation Manual
- CPL 02-01-053 – Compliance Policy for manufacturing, storage, and handling of Pyrotechnics

In December 2010 MOSH successfully rescinded its Interim Fall Protection Guidelines for Residential Construction. Employers must now conform to the regulations laid out in 29 CFR 1926, Subpart M to protect their employees from fall hazards. Shortly after MOSH rescinded its policy Federal OSHA issued a Federal Program Change to rescind its policy, MOSH re-issued its residential fall protection instruction to adopt Federal

OSHA's definition of "residential construction", and Federal OSHA's citation policy. MOSH went forward with implementation and did not change its original rescission or applicable date.

During 2011 fiscal year MOSH continued to work on a tree trimming standard to address the hazards and work practices in this field that represents many injuries and fatalities across the nation. Promulgation is expected in fiscal year 2012.

Staff Training

In fiscal year 2011 MOSH continued staff training according to its Training Program for Compliance Personnel (MOSH Instruction 09-02 and based on the Federal TED).

- In March 2011 MOSH hired seven new compliance safety officers (six safety compliance officers and one industrial hygienist). These new CSHOs began the rigorous classroom training and, as of the end of September 2011, they had completed nearly five months of the 12 month program. Two of the new CSHOs are assigned to Region I in Easton, four are assigned to Region III in Hunt Valley, and one Industrial Hygienist is assigned to Region II in Hunt Valley.
- MOSH was able to send 18 compliance officers to the OSHA Training Institute (OTI) training courses throughout the nation. Topics of study included: Basic Whistleblower Investigations; Consultation System Assessment Training; Accident Investigation; Inspection Techniques and Legal Aspects; Safety and Health Chemical Processing Industries; Evaluation of Safety and Health Management Systems; and Excavation, Trenching, and Soil Mechanics. MOSH will continue to invest in the knowledge base of its highly skilled compliance officers and send them to additional classes in FY12.
- In addition to sending CSHOs out of state to OTI, MOSH was fortunate to bring several outstanding training classes to our headquarters in Hunt Valley, MD. Classes included the following topics: OSHA's Fall Arrest Systems 3110, OSHA's Electrical Safety Standards, NFPA 70E, Assertive Leadership, General Industry Standards, and Team Building/Coaching/Mentoring. MOSH continued to hold All-Staff meetings throughout the year to bring the agency together, review technical material, and go over the latest from OSHA and MOSH management. Some of the topics covered in FY11 staff meetings include: a review of the agencies FY12 Local Emphasis Programs and annual goals for the final year of our current 5 year plan, standards adoptions, a review of the newly implemented crane regulations, and the soon to be adopted tree trimming regulations. In addition, intra-region field and informal staff training occur throughout the year.

Organizational Changes:

In January 2010 our Chief of Operations retired after nearly 30 years of State service. In March 2010 a senior compliance officer retired after nearly 30 years of State service.

Funding & Furloughs:

MOSH began with a larger base award than in FY2010, both the 21(d) and 23(g) programs were awarded permanent increases in 2010 that were repeated into 2011. With budget reductions imminent for 2012 MOSH is making preparations to ensure that our CSHOs have all necessary equipment and training in 2012.

In state fiscal year 2011 which began in July 2010 five service reduction days were once again used for a new temporary salary reduction as well as 2-4 additional floating furlough days, based on salary, was in effect across federal fiscal year 2011. In addition, with the state fiscal year 2012 five additional service reduction days began with one day falling in the last quarter of the federal fiscal year. The cumulative effect of the furlough/service reduction days is being felt and achieving goals with an average of 8 additional lost work days per CSHO presented a challenge.

Federal Audit

In FY11 MOSH again underwent an Enhanced Federal Annual Monitoring Evaluation (E-FAME) by a team from Region III. The audit team spent several days at our facility in Hunt Valley. The team reviewed numerous case files, looked at policies, and reviewed procedures. In addition, a Special Study on Percent Serious was conducted by the team. There was a finding in the FY 10 E-FAME that indicated there was an issue with how our compliance officers classified violations. The finding was strongly challenged by MOSH leading to the Special Study in this fiscal year. The audit team determined there were no problems with how violations were classified. Together it was a beneficial exercise between both agencies. MOSH found the audit team to be friendly and knowledgeable.

Section 2



Slag Pot Carrier dumping 50 tons of molten slag to cool

Enforcement:

MOSH compliance officers were able to conduct 1,279 enforcement inspections in FY11. Efforts were made for compliance officers to focus on the industries in MD that had high DART/TRC values. Over 900 of these inspections were conducted under one or more of the state's local emphasis programs and 117 of the inspections were conducted under one or more of the adopted national emphasis programs. MOSH compliance officers investigated 99 accidents and 19 fatalities, this is a 27% reduction in the number of fatalities as compared to FY10 (26).

MOSH Enforcement continued to keep the families of victims informed of investigations. Next of kin letters were sent out and MOSH answered any questions that were asked. All fatalities were investigated within one day of agency notification and investigated to the fullest extent.

Out of 1,061 programmed inspections, both safety and health, 66% had serious, willful, and/or repeat violations. This is nearly 10% higher than the 3 year national average of 58%. MOSH averaged 2.45 serious, willful, repeat and 2.37 other-than-serious violations per inspection. These numbers are well above the national average of 2.1 and 1.2, respectively. For MOSH this represents an average of 4.8 violations per inspection, the National 3 year average is only 3.3 violations per case. In FY11 MOSH had an in-compliance case rate of only 13.4%, this is among the lowest rates in the nation.

MOSH's average penalty per serious violation was \$1196.29, the agency retained over 50% of its originally assessed penalties. MOSH has one of the lowest recidivism rates at both the informal level and the formal contestment level and only 6.6% of citations end up at formal hearing levels compared to 10% of federal citations.

In FY11 MOSH issued over 5200 citations and only 3.7% of those were vacated or reclassified at the informal level, this compares to a federal rate of nearly 12%.

There was an increase in public sector inspections again this year. Approximately 7% of all MOSH's inspections were done in public sector; this is slightly above Maryland's three year average of 6%.

FY 11 marked the first entire year where MOSH upper management was located in the same building. We saw a direct impact of the benefits of this in our case turnaround time. In FY10 MOSH averaged 48.4 days and 68.8 days from opening conference date to citation issuance date on safety and health cases, respectively. These numbers were well above the national average of 47.3 and 61.9. In FY11 we saw a drastic change in this measure; we averaged 43.4 days and 62.1 days on safety and health cases, respectively. We are now well below the national average of 51.9 days and 64.8 days.

MOSH compliance officers issued over 2,000 serious, willful, or serious repeat citations in FY11. At the time the final SAMM report was run 77% of those had been verified as abated. Many of the cases listed in the supporting documentation of the SAMM are from the last quarter of the federal year. Many are still undergoing the contestment process or the abatement period allowed to the employer had not passed. Once all of these cases are through the entire informal and formal processes the average should reflect all violations as officially closed out.

Case Highlights:

In October 2010 MOSH investigated an accident that resulted in the fatality of one employee. The victim and other employees were setting structural steel joists and decking to the top of cinder block walls. The joists were not secured by welds due to the heavy rain that started prior to the workday starting. A bundle of decking was initially to be placed on top of steel joists. When the joist started to roll and bend, the crane moved the bundle to the accident location where another bundle of decking was already placed on top of the unsecured joists. Upon the weight of the second bundle of decking being applied to the unsecured joists, the joists rolled and fell on top of the victim. Seven serious citations were issued under the steel erection standard; penalties totaled more the \$8,000.

On July 29, 2011 MOSH responded to an accident involving caustic soda. The victim was to transfer the caustic soda from a tanker truck into smaller 275 gallon capacity containers. The transfer hose became lodged in the container, then the victim turned the nozzle off and as he began removing the hose the valve opened spraying caustic soda against the side of the container which then redirected the spray up into the air which then came down over the victim's face. A nearby employee heard the victim scream and was able to rush him into a shower located in the locker room. There was no eye wash station located near the transfer site. The victim was wearing a full face shield but had not put on goggles. As of this report the victim was experiencing a setback in his recovery and the outcome of his injuries is unknown. A citation for not having an eye station located in the area was recommended.

In late 2011 MOSH compliance officers responded to an accident at a local steel foundry. At approximately 11:30 PM on the night of the incident an employee was dumping 50 tons of molten slag in a designated cooling area. As the employee dumped the bucket on a slag pot carrier the molten slag contacted standing water and an explosion occurred. A pressure wave was created and the windows on the slag pot carrier cab were blown out. The operator suffered from a concussion, no other injuries were reported. The back glass window of the slag pot carrier was made of one inch thick bullet proof glass; this was one of the windows that was blown out due to the pressure wave. MOSH inspectors are currently working with the Salt Lake Technical Center to determine what pressure would cause this window to be compromised. As of this report the case had not been closed.



Employees working on a roof with improper fall protection

Consultation:

MOSH has one public sector consultant (23(g)) and in FY11 this individual attended training in areas that included: Consultation System Assessment Training at OTI, OSHA's Electrical Standards, fall arrest systems, and he attended in-house training on our new crane regulations and upcoming tree trimming regulations. Our public sector consultant inspected 30 sites (27 initial visits and three follow up visits), which exceeded the goal by eight visits. Our public sector consultant performed 100% of his visits in high hazard facilities. Eighteen (60%) of the visits were done in public correctional facilities. In years' past these facilities were not considered to be high hazard by Federal OSHA. With the implementation of our Public Sector LEP all of these visits can now be coded as high hazard.

In FY11 all (100%) of the serious hazards identified by our Public Sector consultant were verified as abated, 83% were abated within the original time frame or on-site. That is well above the mandated 65%.

For all other consultation measures please refer to the FY10 Consultation Annual Project Report (CAPR).



Outreach:

Cooperative Compliance Partnerships (CCP)

In FY11 the CCP Unit signed 3 new partnerships bringing the total to 57 partnerships since the programs inception in 1997. The unit has far exceeded its five year Strategic Goal of 49 partnerships and plans to continue this highly regarded program in the next five year plan.

Companies Signing a Partnership in FY 2011:

Company Name	Project Name	CCP Signing Date	EstCost
The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company	UMMC Trauma, Critical Care and Emergency Medicine	4/26/2011	110,000,000.00
Lend Lease	The Village at Odenton Station	8/30/2011	38,000,000.00
The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company	John & Frances Angelos Law Center	8/18/2011	85,000,000.00



CCP site – this is a stick built condo/retail space project

MOSH's CCP unit performed 298 inspections of contractors during 21 visits to some of the largest construction sites in our state in FY11. The unit removed 4,301 employees from 297 hazards. At the end of FY11 the CCP unit had 9 active sites.

Special Note: As part of our intensive approval process for CCP each company's nationwide Log 300's are reviewed in-depth for accuracy and injury trends, then throughout the project it is required to keep a "site-wide" log for any and all trade employees working on the site and the accuracy of these logs are compared to actual injuries and illnesses. These efforts and reporting integrity have been implemented since 2000 on all sites and complement the new nationwide effort to increase reporting accuracy recently undertaken in light of the recent Government Accountability Office (GAO) study of injury and illness data.

Active CCP sites as of end FY11

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
<i>Clark Construction Group, LLC</i>	<i>Baltimore</i>	<i>Johns Hopkins Hospital Clinical Buildings</i>	<i>600M</i>
<i>The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company</i>	<i>Baltimore</i>	<i>St. Agnes Hospital-Campus Revitalization Phase I</i>	<i>150M</i>
<i>Armada Hoffler Construction Co.</i>	<i>Baltimore</i>	<i>Legg Mason Tower/Four Seasons Hotel</i>	<i>300M</i>
<i>The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company</i>	<i>Baltimore</i>	<i>Mercy Medical Center New Tower</i>	<i>260M</i>
<i>The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company</i>	<i>Towson</i>	<i>Towson University-College of Liberal Arts &</i>	<i>110M</i>
<i>Paul Reed Smith</i>	<i>Stevensville</i>	<i>Paul Reed Smith Guitars</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Lend Lease</i>	<i>Odenton</i>	<i>The Village at Odenton Square</i>	<i>38M</i>
<i>The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company</i>	<i>Baltimore</i>	<i>John & Francis Angelos Law Center</i>	<i>85M</i>
<i>The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company</i>	<i>Baltimore</i>	<i>UMMC Trauma, Critical Care and Emergency Medicine</i>	<i>110M</i>



CCP site – Law School

The CCP unit has partnered with Maryland contractors for total project values of \$4.34 billion as of the end of fiscal year 2011. The unit continues to accept applications from contractors for up and coming projects being developed throughout the state. The response to this vigorous program and the resulting verified reductions in injuries and illnesses is changing the culture of construction in Maryland. Increased employer and employee relations with MOSH, instant information conduit from the industry to MOSH and vice versa, and the spreading of best practices from CCP sites to traditional work places are some of the benefits MOSH reaps from this program in addition to the reduced injuries and illnesses. In addition, three meetings a year are held bringing in all participating companies to share technical updates, work on initiatives together, and strengthen the informational relationship between the industry and MOSH. The injury and illness rates for non-residential construction have been on a drastic downward trend since the implementation of this program. The latest BLS data puts Maryland's injury and illness rate for this industry at 2.3 Total Recordable Cases (TRC) per 100 workers; this is the lowest rate in the history of the agency and well below the national average of 2.9 TRC.

Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) - Star only

In fiscal year 2011 the VPP unit was able to perform five pre-application site visits, and one new VPP was awarded. The unit performed one re-certification evaluation and recommended that the company be approved. This makes for a total of 14 active VPP sites for FY11. The VPP project manager attended the Region III Voluntary Protection Programs Participants' Association (VPPPA) conference in FY 2011. He also participated in 6 VPPPA Board of Directors conference calls and attended two Board of Directors meetings.

VPP Sites Approved held FY11:

VPP Sites Approved in FY11	
Company	Location
Covanta Montgomery Transfer Station	Derwood

Active VPP sites FY11

Active VPP Sites FY11	
<i>Company</i>	<i>Location</i>
<i>BlueLinx Corporation</i>	<i>Frederick</i>
<i>Clean Harbors Environmental Services</i>	<i>Baltimore</i>
<i>Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant</i>	<i>Lusby</i>
<i>Covanta Energy</i>	<i>Dickerson</i>
<i>Frito-Lay</i>	<i>Aberdeen</i>
<i>Grace Davis Technical Center</i>	<i>Curtis Bay</i>
<i>Life Technologies Corporation</i>	<i>Frederick</i>
<i>Monsanto Galena Research Station</i>	<i>Galena</i>
<i>Northrop Grumman Advanced Technologies Laboratories</i>	<i>Linthicum</i>
<i>Northrop Grumman Electronic Systems</i>	<i>Linthicum</i>
<i>Performance Pipe</i>	<i>Hagerstown</i>
<i>Sherwin Williams</i>	<i>Crisfield</i>
<i>Covanta Montgomery Transfer Station</i>	<i>Derwood</i>
<i>Wheelabrator</i>	<i>Baltimore</i>

Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP)

Please refer to the FY11 CAPR for these results.

Education Unit

In fiscal year 2011 the Training and Education Unit was able to offer 117 educational seminars covering 39 topics at no cost to the employees and employers in Maryland, including many federal employees and contractors. The majority of these seminars was taught by MOSH compliance officers and were offered at locations throughout the state. Topics included everything from Accident Investigation to Introduction to OSHA Recordkeeping to Teen Safety to Workplace Hazard Assessment. Four of the 117 classes held were held in Spanish (Construction Site Safety and OSHA 10 Hour – Construction). Over 2,400 employees and employers participated in the seminars that were given. Another approximately 3,000 employees attended speaking engagements given by MOSH staff.

Educational Seminars Offered in FY 2011

<i>Educational Seminars</i>	
<i>Course Name</i>	<i>Course Name</i>
<i>Accident Investigation</i>	<i>Introduction to OSHA Recordkeeping</i>
<i>Airline Cargo Safety</i>	<i>Introduction to Safety and Health for Supervisors</i>
<i>Back to Basic Cranes</i>	<i>Job Safety Analysis</i>
<i>Bloodborne Pathogens</i>	<i>Machine Guarding</i>
<i>Characteristics of an Effective Safety and Health Program</i>	<i>Material Safety Data Sheets for General Industry</i>
<i>Construction Site Safety</i>	<i>MSDS/Right-to-Know & Personal Protective Equipment</i>
<i>Construction Site Safety - Fall Protection</i>	<i>Nursing Homes - Injury Prevention</i>
<i>Construction Site Safety II</i>	<i>Occupational Exposure to Noise</i>
<i>Cranes - New Maryland Regulations</i>	<i>OSHA 10 Construction - Spanish</i>
<i>Electrical Safe Work Practices and the NFPA 70E</i>	<i>OSHA 10 - General Industry</i>
<i>Electrical Safety & Lockout Tagout</i>	<i>OSHA 10 - Construction</i>
<i>Emergency Response and Disaster Preparedness</i>	<i>Permit Required Confined Spaces</i>
<i>Excavation Safety</i>	<i>Personal Protective Equipment</i>
<i>General Industry I</i>	<i>Powered Industrial Truck Safety</i>
<i>General Industry II</i>	<i>Respiratory Protection</i>
<i>Hand and Power Tool Safety</i>	<i>Scaffolding Safety in Construction</i>
<i>Heat Stress</i>	<i>Seguridad en la Construcción</i>
<i>Highway Work Zone Safety</i>	<i>Teen Safety</i>
<i>Introduction to OSHA Recordkeeping</i>	<i>Workplace Hazard Assessment</i>
<i>Workplace Violence</i>	

APPENDIX A

Summary of Annual Performance Plan Goals for MOSH FY 11

- Performance Goal 1.1 – Total Reduction in the Fatality Rate by 1% in FY11 (5% by end of FFY 2012).
- Performance Goal 1.2 – Total Reduction in Injury and Illness DART rate from 2.4 to 2.34 in FY11 (2.1 DART by end of FFY 2012).
- Performance Goal 2.1 – Increase VPP and SHARP Recognition Programs from 18 to 21 in FY11 (18 New Recognition programs by the end of FFY 2012).
- Performance Goal 2.2 – Increase Partnership and Alliance Programs from 58 to 60 in FY11 (49 Partnerships and Alliances by end of FFY 2012).
- Performance Goal 2.3 – Increase the total number of attendees in MOSH Outreach and Training programs by 214 in FY11 (total annual participation of 7498 by end of FFY 2012).
- Performance Goal 3.1 – Percent of fatality and catastrophe inspections initiated within one working day of notification maintained at least 95% in FY11 (FFY 2006 is 97%).
- Performance Goal 3.2 – Percent of serious complaint inspection initiated within five working days of notification increased from 90% to 95%.
- Performance Goal 3.3 – Percent of discrimination complaint investigations completed within 90 days maintained at least 90% (FFY 2006 is 100%).
- Performance Goal 3.4 – Percent of polled responses from MOSH website users indication a positive overall experience established at 90% by 2012.
- Performance Goal 3.5 – 90% of responding employers are satisfied in the consultation visit received.
- Performance Goal 3.6 – Provide prompt consultation service.

APPENDIX B

Program Activity Projections:

Total Inspections- Enforcement				
	Safety		Health	
	Projected	Actual	Projected	Actual
<i>Private Sector Inspections (FFY10: Safety 895; Health 168)</i>	766	1046	172	163
<i>Public Sector Inspections (FFY10: safety 24; Health 27)</i>	25	49	31	42
<i>Total</i>	791	1095	203	205

Projected Inspection - Consultation		
	Safety	Health
21(d)	159*	65*
23(g)	6**	16**

Total Inspections – Consultation
<p>* For results of the 21(d) consultation unit please see the FY11 CAPR</p> <p>** In all, thirty 23g consultation visits were conducted. Twenty- seven were initial visits and three were follow-up visits. Of the twenty-seven initial visits, two were safety, four were health, and twenty-one covered both safety and health.</p>

Performance Standards:

Performance Goal 1.1- **Total reduction in the fatality rate by 1%**
Performance Goal 1.2- **Total reduction injury and illness DART rate from 2.4 to 2.34**

Unit Responsible (date source)	Performance Indicator	Result	Comments
Enforcement/ Compliance Assistance			MOSH enforcement and compliance assistance was able to exceed all inspection numbers based on the 5 year Strategic Goals by more than the projected 5%, in the SIC codes identified. Note, in FY 2011 we adjusted the annual goals based on anticipated activity and employment trends but unprogrammed activity; increased consultation requests in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; and scheduling factors resulted in our inspections occurring in this pattern.
Consultation (IMIS (numerator) and the Maryland Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program (denominator))	Increase inspection and intervention activity by 5% in the following areas from FFY 2006: <u>Industry</u> <u>2006 (FY 2011 projection)</u> a. Construction (SIC 1500-1799).....744 (687) b. Manufacturing (SIC 2000-3999).....86 (172) c. Trade, Transportation, Utilities (SIC 4000-4999)...35 (229) d. Public Sector.....33 (56) Conduct the following number of visits: <u>Industry</u> a. Construction (SIC 1500-1799).....46 b. Manufacturing (SIC 2000-3999).....154 c. Trade, Transportation, Utilities (SIC 4000-4999).....2 d. Public Sector.....22	<u>Industry</u> <u>2011</u> a. Construction (SIC 1500-1799)1143 b. Manufacturing (SIC 2000-3999).....103 c. Trade, Transportation, Utilities (SIC 4000-4999).....130 d. Public Sector.....88 <u>Industry</u> <u>2011</u> a. Construction (SIC 1500-1799) see CAPR b. Manufacturing (SIC 2000-3999).....see CAPR c. Trade,Transportation,Utilities (SIC 4000-4999)see CAPR d. Public Sector.....30 See CAPR for consultation results on Goal 1.2	NOTE: The DART rate for CY 2010 has remained at 1.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent fulltime workers MOSH had one 23(g) public sector consultant. The projected number for public sector inspections was exceeded by 8. All other parameters for consultation can be found in the FY11 CAPR.



Strategic Goal 2: Promote a safety and health culture through Cooperative Programs, Compliance Assistance, On-site Consultation Programs, Outreach, Training and Education, and Informative Services.			
Performance Goal 2.1- Increase VPP and SHARP Recognition Programs from 18 to 21			
Unit Responsible (data source)	Performance Indicator	Result	Comments
Compliance Assistance (IMIS, report from consultation unit and VPP unit)	Increase VPP by two new site in FFY 2011 Increase SHARP by one new site in FFY 2011 Renew two existing SHARP facilities Have one additional employer enter pre-SHARP	1 site was added to the VPP program in FFY 2011 See FY11 CAPR See FY11 CAPR See FY11 CAPR	The VPP unit signed one new site this year – this was from an application that was received last year. In FY11 we received two new applications and initial site reviews are scheduled for late 2011 and early 2012.
Performance Goal 2.2- Increase partnerships and alliance programs from 58 to 60			
Unit Responsible (data source)	Performance Indicator	Result	Comments

Compliance Assistance (IMIS, report from partnership and alliance unit)	Increase partnerships by 2 Increase alliances by 0	3 new partnerships signed in FFY 2011 No new alliances signed in FFY 2011	MOSH CCP partnerships were increased by 3 (one more than the goal, although no new alliances were signed MOSH has already exceeded its 5 year goal of 53 total partnerships and alliances with a grand total of 61 (4 alliances and 57 partnerships.
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Performance Goal 2.3- Increase the total number of people participating in MOSH outreach and training programs by 214

Unit Responsible (data source)	Performance Indicator	Result	Comments
Compliance Assistance (report from training and education unit)	Increase total number of trainees/participants anticipated to be effected by outreach activities in the areas covered by MOSH LEP's, SST-10, and Federal NEP's including formal training, workshops, seminars, speeches, conferences, and informal worksite training to 6756.	The total number of employees/employers participating in MOSH outreach and training programs in FFY 2011 was 5,465. The total number of participants in the 2 day, full day and ½ day educational seminars was 2,434. There were 3,031 participants in speaking engagements done by MOSH personnel.	1,291 less participants were affected than anticipated. While course offerings were slightly increased the number of outside employees and employers and industry conference attendance was lower than normal all year, most likely due to high unemployment and the struggling economy. Twelve classes were canceled in FY11 due to low enrollment. This fall, the unit decided to explore new and creative ways to reach those who would benefit from safety and health training the most and continue to positively affect injury

			and illness rates. On line videos, implementation of a newly purchased email marketing tool, and social media strategies were begun. We expect to see the results of those new and innovative efforts in FY 2012.

Strategic Goal 3: Secure public confidence through excellence in the development and delivery of MOSH programs and services			
Performance Goal 3.1- Percent of fatality and catastrophe inspections initiated within one working day of notification maintained at least 95%			
Unit Responsible (data source)	Performance Indicator	Result	Comments
Enforcement/ Compliance Assistance (IMIS)	95% of fatal case investigations initiated within one working day of notification	In FFY 2011 100% of fatal cases were investigated within one working day of notification- there was a total of 18 fatality cases, with 19 fatalities – one case involved a double fatality.	MOSH worked extremely hard to ensure that all fatals were investigated in a timely manner
Performance Goal 3.2- Percent of serious complaint inspections initiated within five working days of notification increased from 90% to 95%			
Unit Responsible (data source)	Performance Indicator	Result	Comments
Enforcement/ Compliance Assistance (IMIS) SAMM Report	Serious complaint inspections are initiated within an average of five days of notification.	In FFY 2011 MOSH initiated complaint inspections within an average of 2.36 days and initiated complaint investigations within an average of .49 days. In FFY 2011 99% of all serious complaint inspections were initiated within five working days of notification.	MOSH focuses many resources on ensuring serious complaints are investigated as quickly as possible.
Performance Goal 3.3- Percent of discrimination complaint investigations completed within 90 days maintained at least at 90%			

Unit Responsible (data source)	Performance Indicator	Result	Comments
Enforcement/ Compliance Assistance (whistleblower web based application)	Percent of discrimination complaint investigations completed within 90 days	According to the SAMM report 23 cases were investigated by the Discrimination Unit in FY 2011. Of these 2 were completed within 90 days of receiving the complaint. 8.7% of cases were completed in 90 days.	In early 2011 the Discrimination Unit received a new program manager and the unit was reorganized. We have added a new investigator and the unit is working very hard to complete investigations in a timely manner. There are new policies and procedures in place to aid their investigators of their cases. Note, the unit has expressed a desire that screen out cases be accounted for in some manner to credit the time spent working on those complaints.

Performance Goal 3.4- Percent of polled responses from MOSH website users indicating a positive overall experience established at 90% by 2012

Unit Responsible (date source)	Performance Indicator	Result	Comments
Enforcement/ Compliance Assistance	This is a new Performance Goal within the 5 year Strategic Plan, whereas, 90% of website users indicate a positive overall experience when polled. In this fourth year of our plan all transparency objectives for the website have been met. Our goal was to ensure that the new website was more user-friendly and easier to navigate. We also wanted to translate more publications into Spanish. A large goal was to be able to have more content management within our abilities to ensure the most up to date information was immediately available to the public.	We hired a web architect to help redesign the website to make it more user friendly and easier to navigate. The new design to be implemented in late 2011 will enable users to find information easily using drop down menus and a “two click to anywhere” design to navigate and locate specific information with ease. On the current website MOSH has translated several more publications into Spanish. In addition the upcoming website redesign will be utilizing SharePoint 2010 allowing the agency to have content management to assist with distributing updated information on a timelier basis.	The agency is making great strides toward accomplishing this goal. At the end of our 5 year strategic plan MOSH will be able to poll its users on how well the new website is working.
Consultation (on-line review of website)	Consultation will share in the technical development of the website and continue to maintain their Federal OSHA requirements, current information, and forms.		

Performance Goal 3.5- 90% of responding employers are satisfied in the consultation visit received

Unit Responsible (data source)	Performance Indicator	Result	Comments
Consultation (returned and completed DLLR external customer survey from)	Percent of responding employers that are satisfied in the consultation visit received	See FY11 CAPR	This measure is addressed and the results are explained in the CAPR for FY11

Performance Goal 3.6- Provide prompt consultation service

Unit Responsible (data source)	Performance Indicator	Result	Comments
Consultation (OSHA CAM reports)	On average, small high-hazard employers are visited within 30 days of their request for an initial visit; on average, initial visit reports are mailed within 20 days of the closing conference.	37 days from request to visit and 17.1 days to reports mailed after closing conference	The request to visit time is typical of public sector Consultation and we do not anticipate any changes in these dates, it is the nature of external public sector procedures.



APPENDIX C

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The MOSH Research and Statistics Unit is responsible for developing and implementing data collection programs that generate occupational injury and illness statistical data. The statistics from these programs provide a valuable tool that help guide the Maryland Occupational Safety and Health agency's surveillance efforts through the creation of a body of information that describes the nature and cause of occupational injury and disease and in identifying the most hazardous industries in the State that require outreach or intervention.

Bureau of Labor Statistics' Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the MOSH Research and Statistics Unit with in the Maryland Division of Labor and Industry conducts an annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). Each year approximately 4,700 Maryland business establishments -- selected through a random statistical sampling process, participate in this survey. SOII estimates the number and frequency (incidence rates) of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses. The estimates are based upon injury and illness logs kept by employers throughout the year. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year can be influenced by changes in the level of the State's economic activity, working conditions, work practices, worker experience, training and the number of hours worked. SOII also provides details on the demographics of the more seriously injured and ill workers (e.g., occupation, gender, race and length of service) along with the characteristics of their injuries and illnesses (e.g., nature of injury/illness, part of the body affected, event or exposure, and source of the injury/illness).

Policy makers in government and industry use the SOII data. In addition, labor organizations, manufacturers of safety equipment, academics and other researchers in the field of occupational safety and health are users of the SOII data. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics includes Maryland's survey results when compiling the official national statistics. Program results are also used to establish and assess agency performance measures. Maryland employers use the SOII data to measure the effectiveness of their own safety programs by comparing individual establishment injury and illness rates to the aggregate state and national numbers for their respective industries. Federal OSHA uses the SOII to measure the effectiveness of certain MOSH activities and in measuring our overall progress toward meeting the objectives of the Occupational Safety and Health Act by assuring safe and healthful working conditions for every working man and woman through the reduction of occupational injuries and illnesses.

Nonfatal Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in Maryland for 2010

Nearly 74 thousand nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses were reported by Maryland's public and private sector workplaces during 2010 according to the latest results of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). These injury and illness estimates cover approximately 2.3 million workers in the State. There were 1,300 more injury and illness cases reported in 2010 than in 2009. The number of injuries and illnesses converts to a total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate of 3.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For 2010, Maryland's TRC rate for all industries, including State and local government is statistically equivalent to the national average.

Occupational Injury and Illness Summary Data, Maryland' Private Sector, 2010

Occupational injuries and illnesses among Maryland's private sector employers occurred at a rate of 3.6 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers. Ninety-six percent of the total 58,900 cases reported by private sector employers were injuries with the remaining 2,400 cases, illnesses. Maryland's private sector injury and illness estimates cover almost 2 million workers.

Eight industry sectors experienced declines in their total recordable injury and illness rates from the previous year, they were: manufacturing, retail trade, utilities, information, financial activities, real estate and rental and leasing, management of companies and enterprises, and accommodation and food services.

The following industry sectors experienced increases in their rates: agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, mining, construction, wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, professional business services, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, educational services, health care and social assistance, arts, entertainment, and recreation, and other services, except public administration.

Occupational Injury and Illness Summary Data, Maryland's Pubic Sector, 2010

Public sector injury and illness estimates for Maryland State and local government workers have been published every year since 1979. Representing 345,000 employees, State and local government recorded 15,000 injuries and illnesses in 2010. The total recordable case incidence rate for all injuries and illnesses was 5.8 cases per 100 fulltime equivalent employees. That is a slight decline from the previous year's rate of 5.9.

State Government

With 4,600 reported cases converting to a total recordable case rate of 5.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 fulltime equivalent workers, Maryland State government's incidence rate declined 10 percent from the previous year. Of that total, two thousand injury and illness cases were severe enough to require the injured or ill worker to be away from work for at least one day to recuperate.

Local government

Local government experienced a 2 percent increase from the previous year's recorded rate of 5.9 cases per 100 equivalent fulltime workers to 6.0 cases in 2010. For the second year in a row the total recordable case rate for Maryland's local government remained below the national rate for local government. Of the 10,400 cases reported, 4,300 were severe enough to require at least one day away from work for recuperation. In 2010, slightly over 244 thousand workers were employed by the State's county governments and local municipalities.

Background of the Survey

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) is a cooperative program between the State of Maryland's Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, Division of Labor and Industry and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. SOII provides estimates of the number and frequency (incidence rates) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry code as defined by the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) manual. The SOII program also provides details on the circumstances and characteristics of the more seriously injured and ill workers. These injury and illness estimates are based on safety and health logs that, by law, employers are required to keep. Occupational injury and illness statistics have been published for Maryland's private sector every year since 1973 and for State and local government since 1979.

The SOII program utilizes an employer-based questionnaire to collect occupational injury and illness data. Survey forms are mailed to a scientifically selected random sampling of businesses in Maryland. Most employers now submit their data electronically through a secure on-line website. The responses are compiled, tabulated and published annually. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is the primary source for charting the nature and magnitude of the occupational injury and illness problem across the country.

Statistical sampling techniques are used for producing the estimates. Because the results are based on a random sampling of establishments in the universe file (the universe is all operating in-scope establishments in Maryland's unemployment insurance tax file), the estimates probably differ from the figures that would be obtained if every establishment in the State had participated. To determine the precision of each data estimate, a standard error is calculated. The standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around each estimate. Relative standard errors are calculated for every estimate produced.

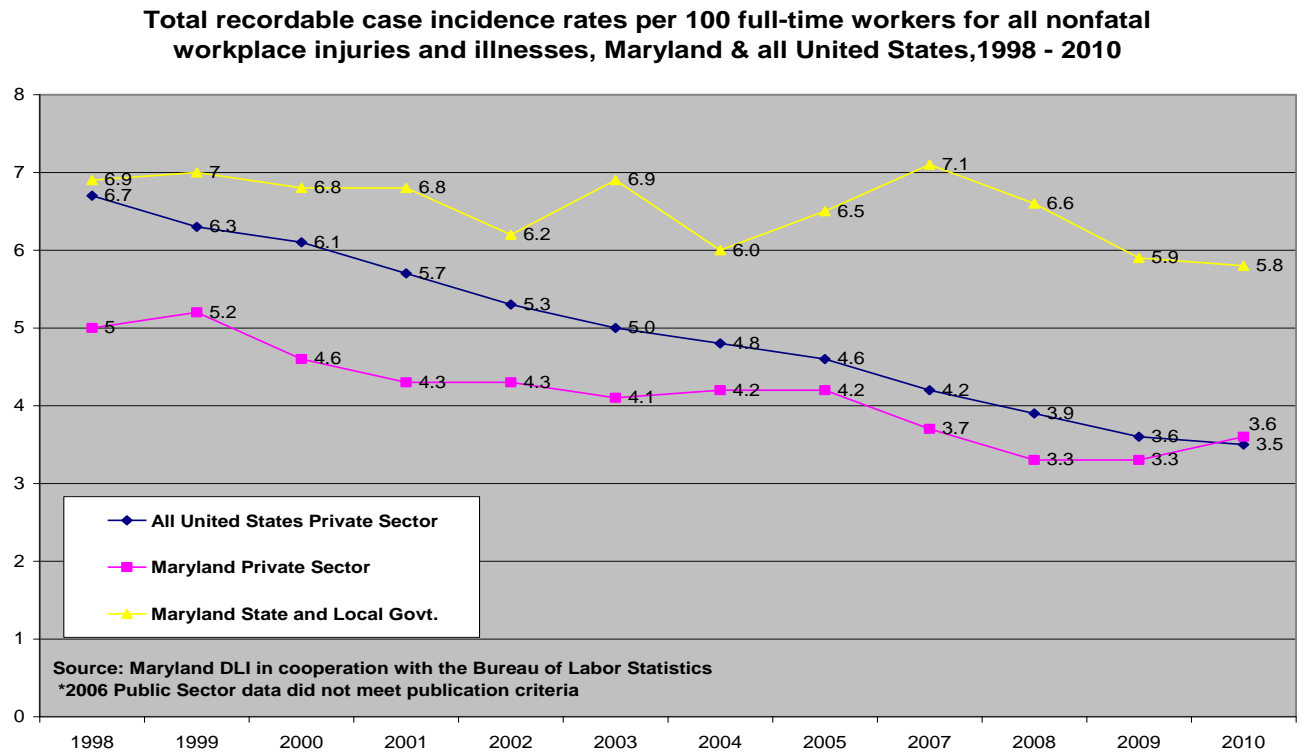
The quality of the data are dependent on the employer's understanding of which cases are recordable under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's recordkeeping regulation. Maryland State agencies and all local government municipalities and jurisdictions are required by law to keep records of occupational injuries and illnesses. Additionally, many private sector establishments are required to keep injury and illness records. In order to have a complete picture of the occupational injury and illness experience for the economy, many establishments normally exempt from OSHA's recordkeeping requirements are also surveyed. The OSHA recordkeeping system is designed to measure the incidence, rather than the prevalence, of occupational injury and illness. Prevalence measures capture all injuries and illnesses that occur in a given year including ongoing or unresolved cases from previous years. The intent of the OSHA recordkeeping system is to measure each occupational injury and illness only once. The SOII, therefore, provides estimates of the number and rate of only new injuries and illnesses in a given year.

Excluded from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses are the self-employed, farming operations with fewer than 11 employees, private households and federal government agencies. Occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal and nonmetal mining, and for railroad activities were provided by the U.S. Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration and The U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration, respectively.

Occupational Illness Statistics

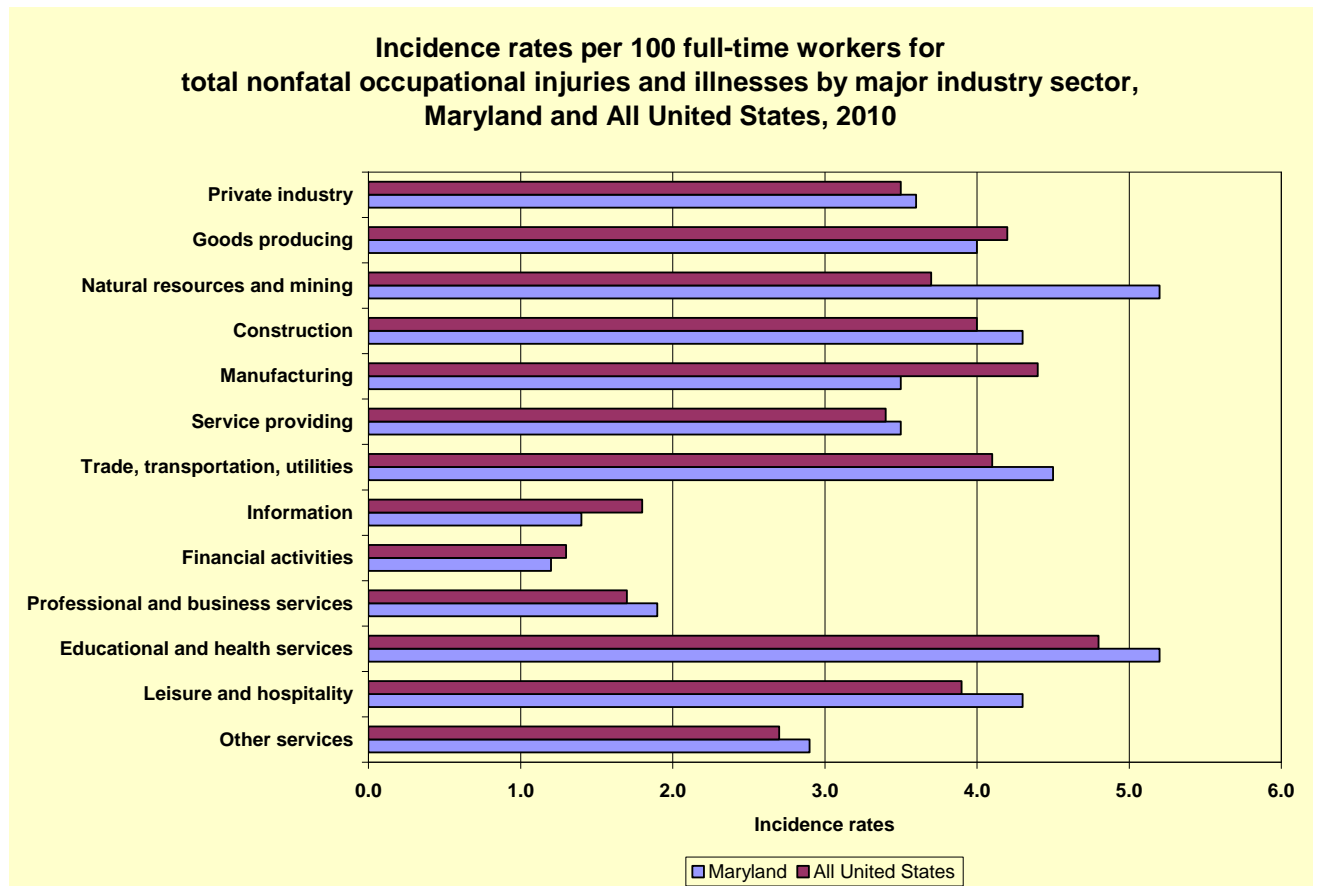
Collecting occupational illness statistics remains a challenge with the true numbers and rates difficult to measure. Unlike injuries, which result from sudden, acute events that are easily observed, reported and documented, many types of occupational disease are not diagnosed until long after the initial exposure to workplace carcinogens or other toxins have taken place. It may be years before the cumulative effects of these exposures present as occupational disease and the ill employee may no longer be in the workforce. Because of this, it is believed the incidence of certain long-term, latent forms of occupational disease is understated by the SOII. The overwhelming majority of the reported illness cases are those that are easier to directly relate to the workplace such as contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome.

Chart 1, Total recordable case rates for all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers, Maryland and all the United States, 1998 - 2010



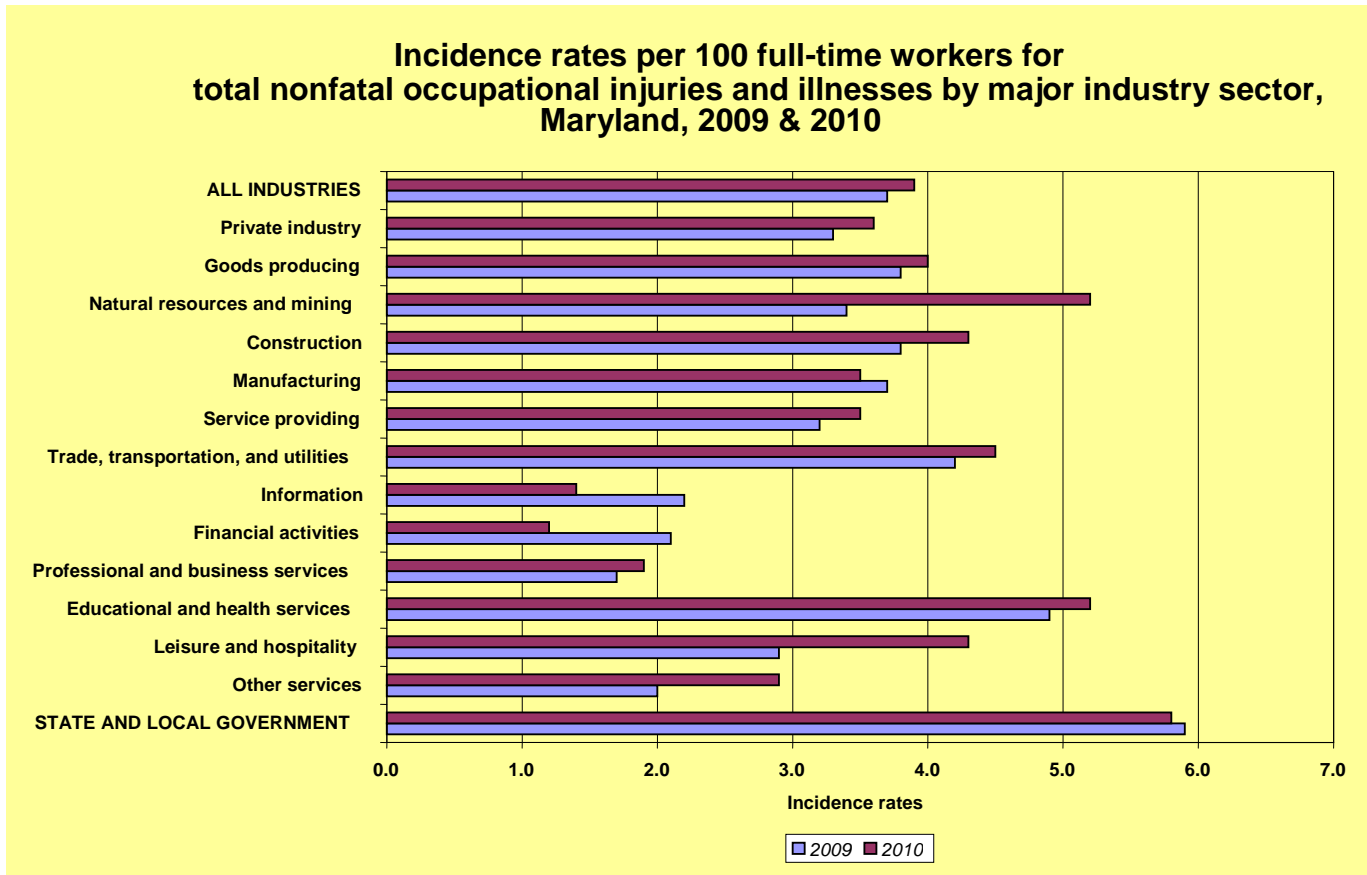
SOURCE: Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2011

Chart 2, Comparison of incidence rates per 100 equivalent full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major NAICS industry sector, Maryland and all United States, 2010



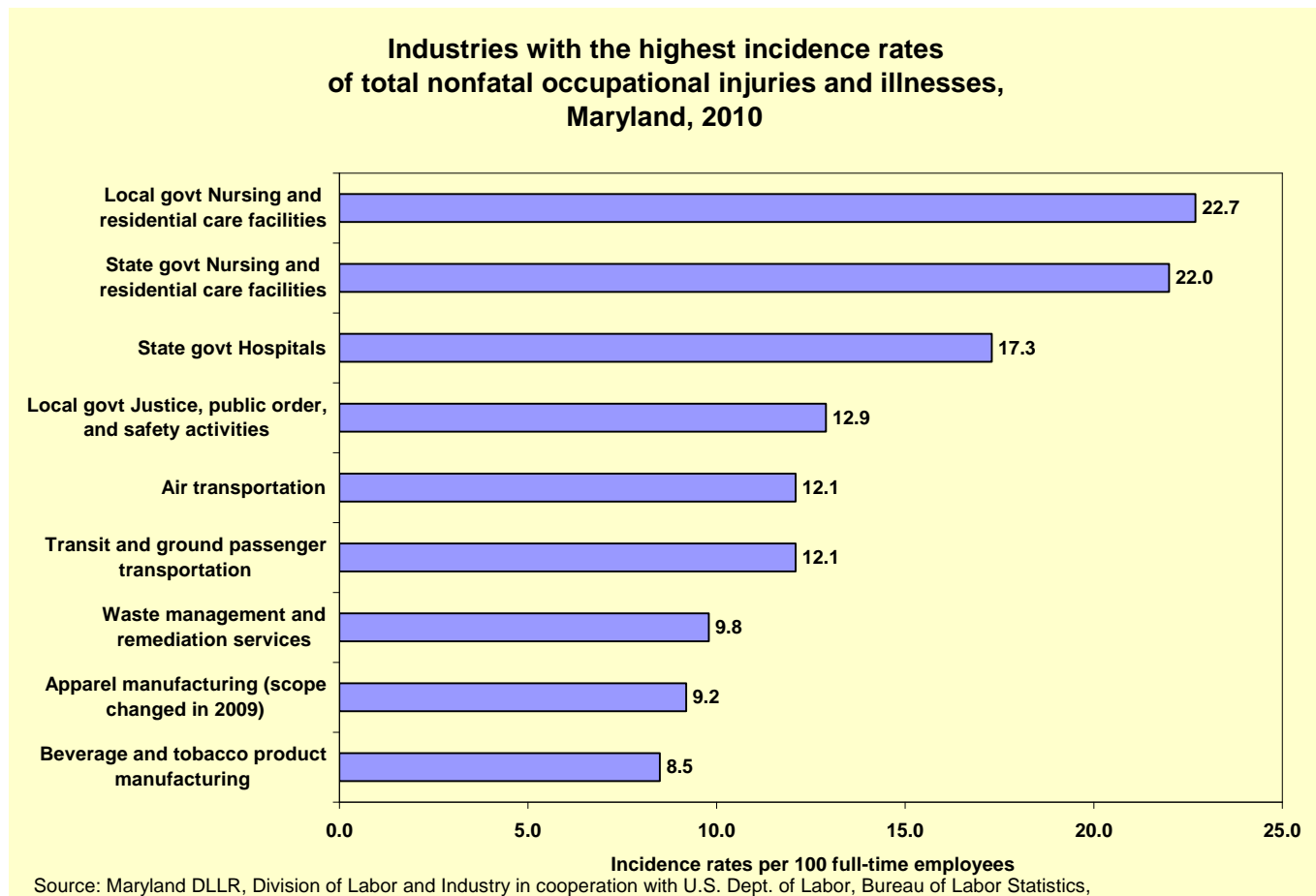
SOURCE: Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2011

Chart 3, Two-year comparison of total recordable case incidence rates for all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers by major industry sector, Maryland



SOURCE: Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2011

Chart 4, Industries with the highest total recordable case rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by 3-digit NAICS sub-sector, Maryland, 2010



SOURCE: Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2011

**Maryland Nonfatal Incidence Rates
Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2003-2010**

	Total Recordable Cases (TRC)	Cases with days Away, restriction, or transfer (DART)	Other recordable cases (ORC)
Private Industry			
2010	3.6	1.9	1.7
2009	3.3	1.7	1.6
2008	3.3	1.7	1.6
2007	3.7	1.9	1.8
2006	3.8	2.0	1.8
2005	4.2	2.2	2.0
2004	4.2	2.3	1.9
2003	4.1	2.3	1.8
State and local govt.			
2010	5.8	3.1	2.7
2009	5.9	3.0	2.9
2008	6.6	3.3	3.3
2007	7.1	3.5	3.6
2006*	-	-	-
2005	6.5	2.9	3.6
2004	6.0	3.2	2.9
2003	6.9	3.9	3.0
All industries including State & Local govt.			
2010	3.9	2.1	1.8
2009	3.7	1.9	1.8
2008	3.7	1.9	1.8
2007	4.1	2.1	2.1
2006*	-	-	-
2005	4.5	2.3	2.2
2004	4.5	2.4	2.1
2003	4.5	2.5	1.9

SOURCE: Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, Division of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2011. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

*2006 occupational injury and illness data for State and local government did not meet publication criteria.

Bureau of Labor Statistics' Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) Program

In cooperation with the U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, Division of Labor and Industry conducts the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program.

Key findings of the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries for Maryland, 2010

In 2010, fatal work injuries in Maryland (the majority of which are not under MOSH jurisdiction) totaled 69, an increase of 4 fatalities from 2009, according to the preliminary results of the Maryland Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. This represented a 6 percent increase from the previous year's count for the State. Final results for Maryland and the nation will be released in April 2012.

Homicides and highway accidents, each with 11 reported cases, were the two most frequent causes of work-related death in Maryland during 2010. Together they accounted for slightly under one-third of the total. Other frequent fatal occurrences were vehicle-pedestrian incidents (10), falls to a lower level (9), and worker struck by objects or equipment (8). Together these five types of events accounted for 71 percent of all job-related deaths in the State during 2010.

Workplace homicides fell in Maryland by 22 percent from 14 cases in 2009 to 11 in 2010. Homicides represented 16 percent of all worker fatalities for the State. Nationwide, homicides accounted for 11 percent of deaths. There were also 6 cases of suicide reported. Work-related suicides accounted for 9 percent of the State's total and 6 percent for the nation.

Highway accidents, representing 16 percent of Maryland's total, accounted for 21 percent of the national numbers. Deaths from vehicle-pedestrian incidents increased in Maryland from 6 in 2009 to 10 in 2010. Vehicle-pedestrian incidents accounted for 15 percent of the State's total and 6 percent of the nation's workplace fatalities.

Deaths from falls to a lower level were down 10 percent in the State from the previous year. In 2010 they accounted for 13 percent of Maryland's total and 11 percent nationwide. From 2000 to 2010, there were 132 workers killed in the State from falling to a lower level.

Private sector construction had the largest number of fatalities with 18 reported cases. Government followed with 10 cases. Other industries with fatalities included: transportation and warehousing (9); professional and business services (8); administrative and support services (7); accommodation and food services (5); retail trade (5); manufacturing (4); other services, except public administration (4); and natural resources and mining (3).

Characteristics of fatal work injuries in Maryland

- Though men accounted for roughly 52 percent of those employed in the State¹ they accounted for 99 percent of the work related deaths.
- Sixty-one percent of those who died from workplace injuries in Maryland in 2010 were white, non-Hispanic (42 cases). The most frequent type of fatal work event for a white, non-Hispanic worker was a transportation related incident with 12 reported cases.
- Nineteen percent of the decedents were black, non-Hispanic (13 cases). For this racial group the most frequent cause of death was an assault or violent act with 7 cases.
- Deaths to Hispanic or Latino workers accounted 17 percent of the total (12 cases). The most frequent type of event for Hispanic or Latino workers was a transportation incident with 5 cases.
- In 2010, workers 25 -54 years old - the prime working age group – made up 65 percent of Maryland’s total and 60 percent of the 4,547 workers killed in the United States.
- Of the 69 occupational fatalities that occurred in the State, 78 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remaining workers were self-employed. The leading cause of death for the wage and salary workers was a transportation incident, while falls were the leading case of death for the self-employed.
- Fatal work injuries in the transportation and material moving occupations declined by 20 percent from 20 in 2009 to 16 in 2010. This occupational category, for 4 of the last 6 years, has had the highest fatality count in the State. In 2010, half of these workers were heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers in 2010.
- The construction and extraction occupations had the second highest fatality count with 14 cases, followed by workers engaged in installation, maintenance, and repair work with 10.

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (CFOI) is a cooperative program between the State of Maryland, Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, Division of Labor and Industry and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. CFOI provides a complete count of all fatal work injuries occurring in Maryland and in the United States in each calendar year. The program uses diverse State and federal data sources to identify, verify and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (industry, occupation, and other worker characteristics; equipment being used; and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing multiple source documents such as death certificates, workers’ compensation reports, news media accounts, and reports to State and federal agencies. Diverse sources are used

¹ SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. The documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

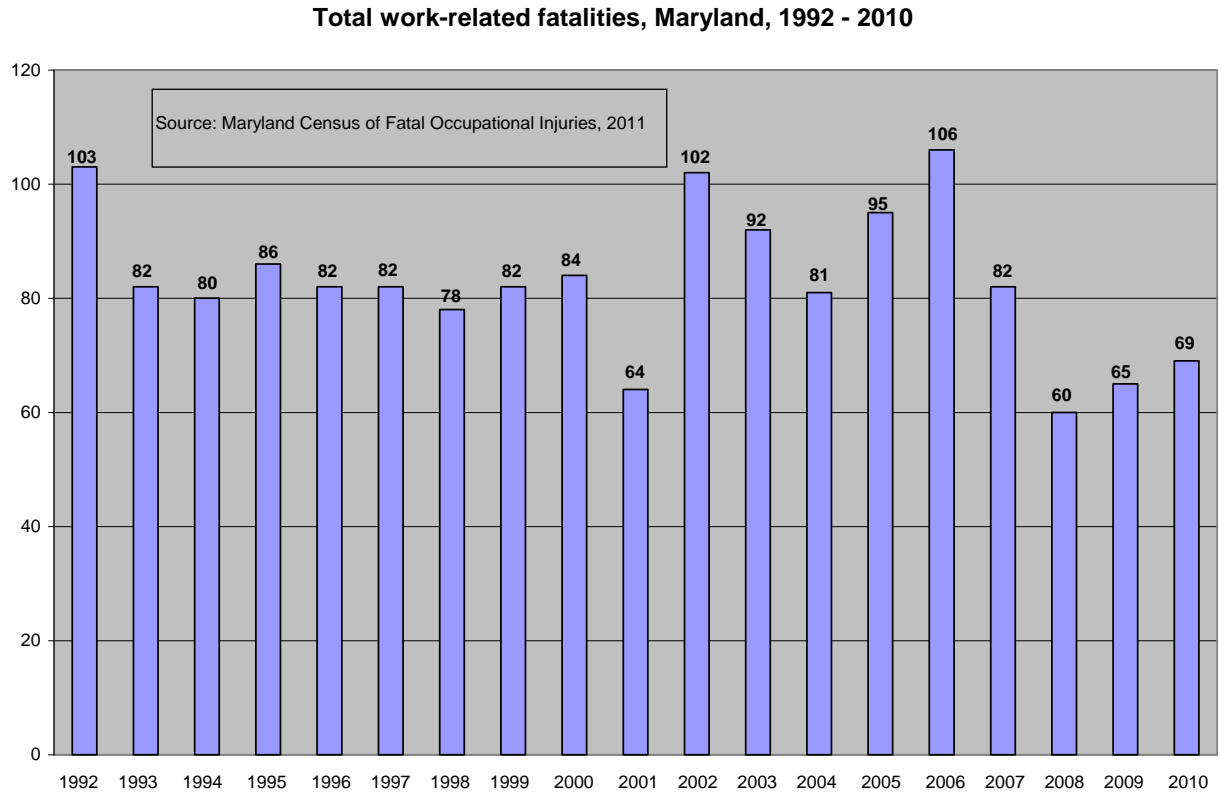
For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is, working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, and present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. Fatalities to volunteers and unpaid family workers who perform the same duties and functions as paid workers are also included in the count. These criteria are generally broader than those used by State and federal agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's normal commute to or from work are excluded from the census count.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2010 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy such as heat, electricity, or impact from a crash or fall, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen, caused by a specific event or incident within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

The CFI program presents data for all fatal work injuries, regardless of whether the decedent was working in a job covered under the regulatory oversight of the Maryland Occupational Safety and Health Agency or other state and federal agencies. Thus, any comparison between the Maryland CFI counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

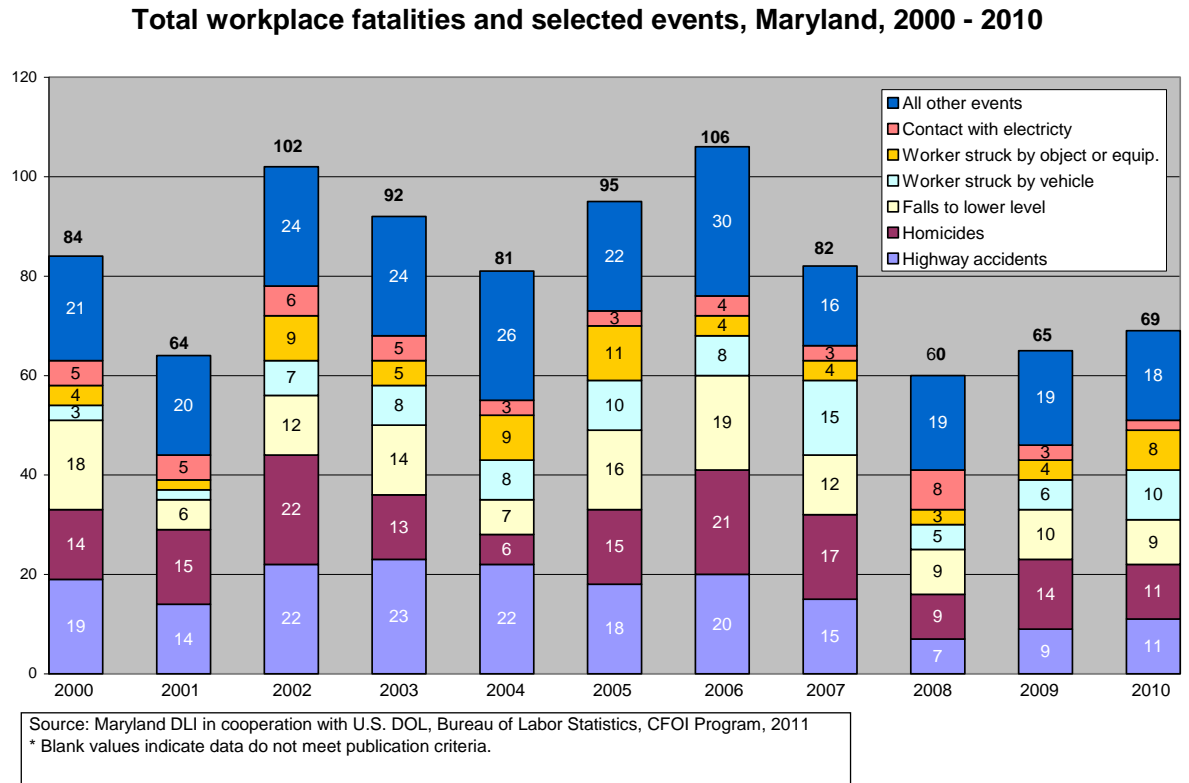
Information on work-related fatal illness is not reported in the Maryland Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries because the latency period associated with many types of occupational illness, and the difficulty of linking those illnesses to work exposures, make identification of a universe problematic.

Chart 1, Total number of work-related fatalities for Maryland, 19-year trend



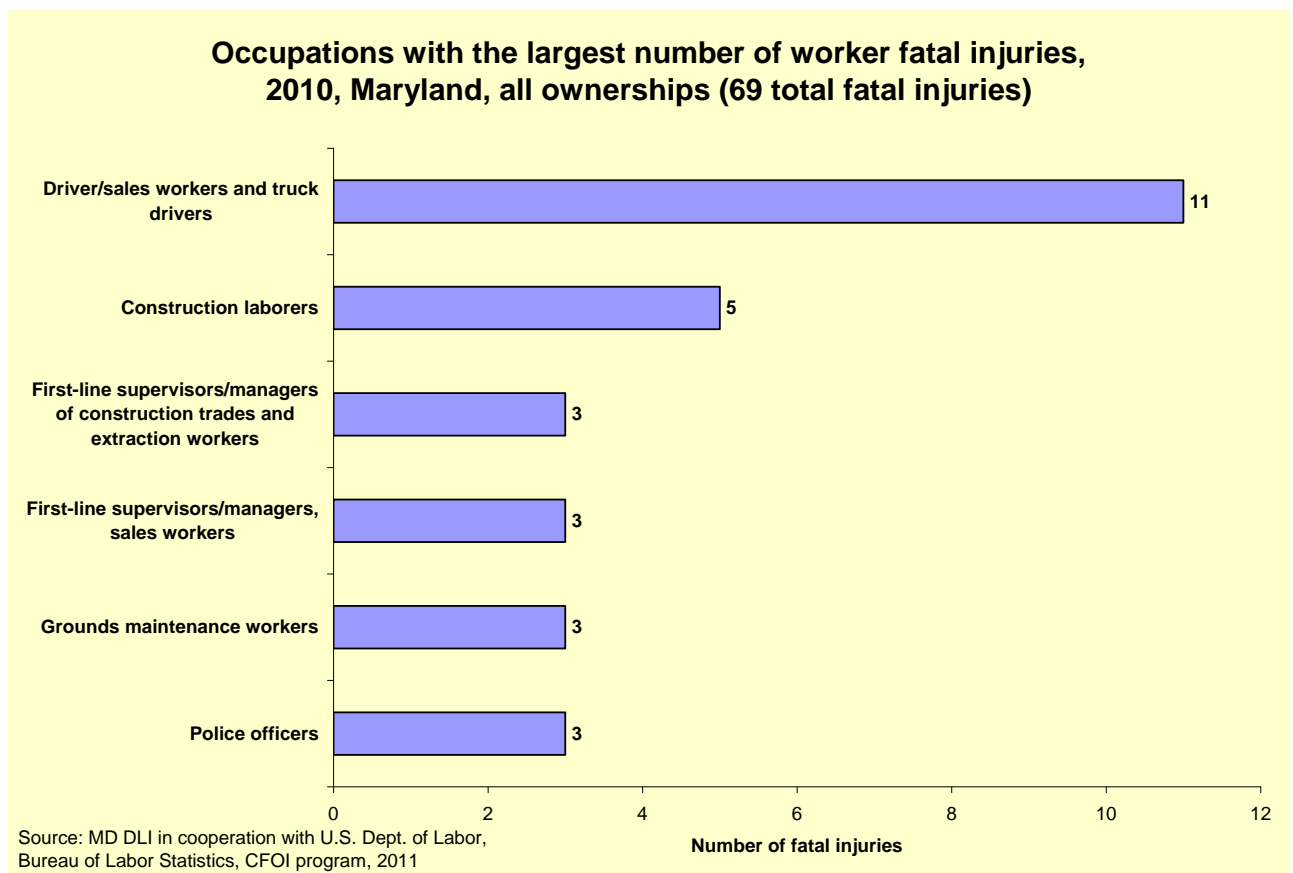
SOURCE: Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, Division of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2011

Chart 2, Maryland workplace fatalities by selected events, 11-year trend.



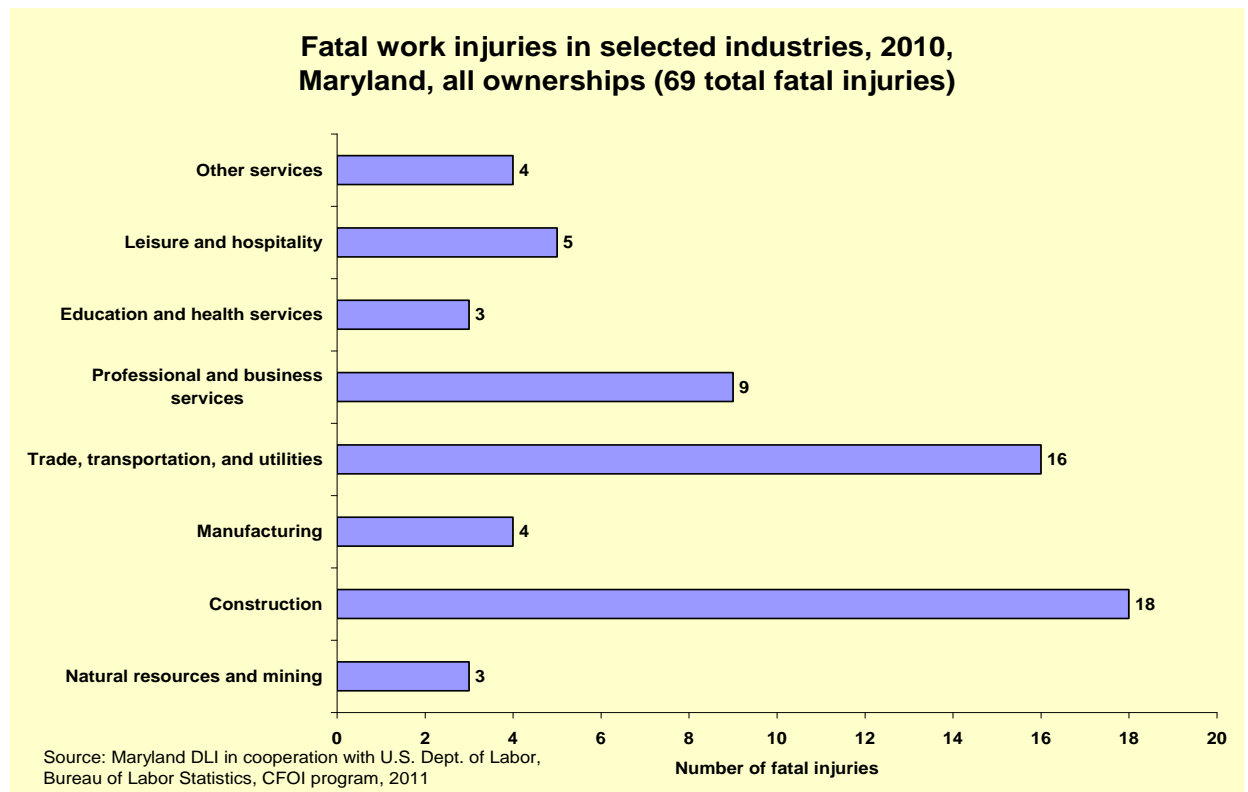
SOURCE: Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, Division of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Occupational Injuries, 2011

Chart 3, Fatalities by occupation.



SOURCE: Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, Division of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Occupational Injuries, 2011

Chart 4, Fatalities by industry.



SOURCE: Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, Division of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Occupational Injuries, 2011

OSHA Data Initiative

The MOSH Research and Statistics Unit also conducts the OSHA Data Initiative (ODI). ODI employs an employer-based questionnaire modeled after the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The objective of the ODI program is to collect site-specific occupational injury and illness data from high hazard non-construction private and public sector establishments that have 20 or more employees. ODI provides the base data for OSHA's Site-Specific Targeting (SST) program. MOSH uses this establishment specific data as a basis for targeting safety and health intervention initiatives such as inspections, consultations, outreach and other technical assistance. MOSH also uses the ODI results for resource allocation and measuring the effectiveness of the agency's performance. In October 2007, MOSH began its first year of implementing targeted inspections from this data source and the agency has benefited from the synergistic effects of Enforcement, Consultation, and Outreach all working from the same data and coordinating efforts.

Employer's First Report of Injury or Occupational Disease

In 2011, Maryland employers submitted approximately 63,100 Workers' Compensation First Report of Injury and Illness forms to the Division of Labor and Industry. Once received, the First Report of Injury forms are categorized based on outcome severity (lost time vs. no lost time) then reviewed to identify potential safety and health problems. Serious injury and illness cases such as fatalities, amputations, and health issues are forwarded to MOSH Compliance for further review. The First Reports are then filed for future reference and after two years archived with General Services, Records Management Center.